MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

The following draft Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Council of the City of Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 48 of the Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, are published for general information. Any objection or suggestion with respect to these draft Bye-laws may be made by any person within three months from the date of their publication in the *Mysore Gazette*; after the expiry of which time, they will be taken into consideration together with such objection or suggestion:—

MARKETS.

(Section 48-a.)

1. No place shall be used as a public market for sale of meat, fish or vegetable intended for human food, except those enumerated below:—

The following places may be used as markets under the above clause:—
General Market—Devaraj and Mandi Markets.
Beef and Poultry Markets—Nazarbad Market.
Vegetable Market—Chamraj Market.

2. Public markets shall not be open for use by the public before 6 A.M., or after 8 P.M.

3. Every shop-keeper or stall-holder shall close his shop or stall daily and every other vendor shall remove his goods at or before the time of closing so as to allow of the markets being thoroughly cleansed for the next day.

4. No goods shall be brought into the markets, except such as are intended for sale; and such goods shall be kept only in the shops, stalls, sittings or godowns.

5. No projections of any kind from shops, stalls or sittings shall be allowed. Every article forming such projections shall be removed by the Market Daroga and may be confiscated by the President and sold by public auction. The proceeds of goods thus confiscated and sold shall be credited to Municipal Funds.

6. All shop-keepers, stall-holders and other vendors in the public markets shall be decently and properly dressed.

7. All scales, weights and measures shall be kept clean and in proper order. Standard weights and measures will be kept in charge of the Market Daroga.

8. Every shop-keeper, stall-holder or permanent vendor, who may employ another person to act in his stead, shall declare the fact to the Market Daroga, who shall enter the name of the said substitute on the back of the rent receipt.

9. No shop, stall, or permanent sitting shall be sublet without the sanction of the President.

10. Stalls and shops of permanent sittings shall not be let for less than one month at a time, unless by the special order of the President and rents therefor shall be paid on or before the 10th of each month in advance to the Market Daroga or other person or persons authorised by the President in writing to collect such rents.

11. Lost articles found by any person within the limits of the Municipal market shall be handed over by the finder to the Market Daroga who shall hand them over to the Police to be disposed of as unclaimed property.

12. No one shall create a disturbance in the market by singing or beating of tom toms or by other musical instruments or by quarrelling or using abusive language.

13. No person shall enter or loiter in any public market for the purpose of begging.

14. No person shall bring a dog into the market.

15. No vendor in the market shall smoke in his stall and no vendor or other person shall cook in the market without special permission or spit about the juice of "Pan Supari" or throw fruit peel or pieces of vegetables about the market. None but vendors or their servants, whose names have been reported to the Daroga, shall sleep anywhere within the market.

16. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of markets, except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose. Any breach of this rule shall render the offender liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10.

17. No person suffering from leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in any market or be employed in any way in the preparation or sale of food in such market and any such person coming within the market may be expelled by the Daroga or his assistant.

18. No person shall bring into the market any vehicle, cart, truck, horse or other beast of burden.

19. The Market Daroga and his subordinates may expel from the market premises any person who is found drunk or begging or loitering or who misconducts himself or infringes any of the above rules or is a lunatic; and if such person is a tenant or his servant, (may subject to the approval of the President) prevent him from further carrying on any trade or business in the market or occupying any stall or shop therein.

20. Every vendor or his servant or agent shall obey all reasonable orders of the Market Darogas, but shall have the right of appealing against such orders to the President.

21. Breach of any of the above rules when not otherwise provided for shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

22. The slaughter-house in Mandimohalla shall be used only for slaughtering sheep and goats and the slaughter-house in Jalapuri shall be used only for slaughtering other cattle.

23. Butchers and others shall have access to a Municipal slaughter-house for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereinunder specified.

24. Every person desiring to make use of a Municipal slaughter-house shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.

25. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter-house and no other.

26. No animal shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter-house except during such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.

27. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal Officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughter-house at the time of slaughtering animals or skinning or cutting up carcasses.

28. Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughter-house shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer or his subordinates.

29. No person shall bring a diseased dying or dead animal to a Municipal slaughter-house except as provided in Bye-law No. 33.

30. Animals, which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter-house.

31. Every animal, which upon such examination is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughter-house premises but shall be kept under observation.

32. Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall be marked and handed over to the owner.

33. An animal brought to a Municipal slaughter-house, which is dying or is just dead as a result of accident, may, if upon examination it be found to be free from any disease, be allowed to be slaughtered for human consumption.

34. No animal that is or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughter-house.

35. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter-house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

36. Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

37. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and destroyed.

38. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

39. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animal slaughtered for human consumption.

40. Every person who slaughters animals in a Municipal slaughter-house, shall do so over a saucer provided for that purpose so as to prevent the blood of the animal from flowing upon the floor.

41. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughter-house, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

42. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a Municipal offal truck.

43. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in a Municipal offal truck.

44. Skins, offal, entrails etc., left at a Municipal slaughter-house after such hours as the President may fix, shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of as the President shall direct.

45. No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughter-house.

46. Meat entrails, and offal, which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughter-house, shall be removed in covered baskets or carts, and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

47. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter a Municipal slaughter-house.

48. No dog shall be admitted into a Municipal slaughter-house. Every dog found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

49. No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter, shall be brought into a slaughtering shed in a Municipal slaughter-house.

50. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in a Municipal slaughter-house. Persons contravening this regulation may be summarily ejected.

51. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rabbi in a Municipal slaughter-house except with the written permission of the President.

52. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in a Municipal slaughter-house shall be as detailed in the following schedule :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bullocks	0	4	0
Bull calves	0	4	0
Sheep	0	2	0
Goats	0	2	0
Kids	0	2	0

53. Any breach of the foregoing Bye-laws shall render the offender liable to a fine of Rs. 50.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MARKETS, ETC.

(Section 48-b).

54. No place other than those mentioned above shall be used as a slaughter house or as a market or shop for the sale of animals intended for human food or of meat or of fish or as a market for the sale of fruits or vegetables, except with the permission of the President and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

55. No place shall be used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 151 of the Municipal Regulation without a license obtained from the President, who may prescribe such conditions as he deems fit in each case.

56. Merchants trading in kerosene oil shall keep the same in a secured place in their shops or houses and if a merchant be desirous of keeping a consignment exceeding six tins, he shall keep the same in a separate building after obtaining a license from the President on payment of a license fee of annas 4 per year. Any one infringing this Bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

SLAUGHTER OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

57. The President may issue a permit to any person applying in writing for permission to slaughter cattle, sheep or goats within the limits of the City of Mysore outside the Municipal slaughter-house without license or without payment of any fee, for the purpose of festivals or religious ceremonies on such applicant furnishing sufficient grounds for the indulgence sought and the Daroga shall note in the slaughter-house return, on each and every occasion that such permission is given, the name and residence of the persons to whom a permit has been issued and the number of cattle, sheep or goats allowed to be slaughtered.

MARKET OR SHOP OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

58. When the use of any place as a private market or shop has been sanctioned, the President shall issue a license to the owner thereof. The owner shall keep such license affixed in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance of such market or shop. The owner of every such market or shop shall apply to the President in the first month of each official year for the renewal of his license.

59. If at any time the President consider that such place has become unsuitable for the purpose of a market or shop or is likely to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, the President shall require the owner to carry out such works as may be necessary to make the place suitable or to abate the nuisance and shall suspend or withhold the license until such works have been carried out. Provided that no such market shall be permanently suppressed without the sanction of the Council.

60. When any such license is suspended or withheld by the President under the above section, notice of such suspension or withholding shall be fixed in English and Vernacular languages in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such market.

61. The owner, occupier or farmer of every such market shall have a pipe of not less than one inch in diameter laid on from the nearest water main and shall cause such market to be thoroughly washed and cleansed once in every twenty-four hours and shall be responsible for the proper condition of such market.

62. Every market shall be kept thoroughly clean and ventilated and shall be provided with proper drains for the conveyance of waste water to the nearest public drain or sewer; such markets, drains and ventilators shall be constructed in all respects to the satisfaction of the President.

63. The owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall not permit any person suffering from leprosy or other loathsome disease to keep a stall in such market or to be employed in any way in the preparation or sale of food in such market.

64. No person shall satisfy a call of nature or commit any other nuisance within the limits of a market except in a urinal or latrine provided for that purpose.

65. The owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall not permit any dogs to enter such market. Any dogs found in any such market may be destroyed by any Municipal officer or servant.

66. Breach of any of these rules for the control of private markets when not otherwise provided for, shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

67. For every license granted by the President under Section 58 of this Bye-law for the use of any place as a retail shop for the sale of meat or fish, the following fees shall be charged :—

For sale of meat	...	...	... Rs. 5 per annum.
For sale of fresh fish	...	...	... Rs. 5 ,,
For sale of salt-fish	...	...	... Re. 1 ,,

All such licenses shall expire on the 30th June in each year and application for their renewal must be made to the President before the end of the first month of the official year.

68. Every such license granted for the sale of meat shall be in the following form :—

.....is hereby licensed to keep a butcher's shop at No.....in..... street for the retail sale of animal flesh intended for human food, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) That the President, Vice-President, Health Officer or any other Municipal officer shall at all times have free access to the shop for Municipal purposes and he shall produce this license to any such officer demanding it.

(ii That he shall not sell or offer for sale the flesh of any animal that has not been examined and passed by the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector and slaughtered in a public slaughter-house.

(iii) That he shall not sell or offer for sale any meat that is decomposed or unfit for consumption or that by blowing or other artificial means is made to appear to be in a condition differing from what it realy is.

(iv) That he shall keep for use in the shop proper scales and correct stamped weights.

(v) That a breach of any of the above conditions by himself or by his servants shall render him liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

HOTELS.

(*Section* 48-*c*).

69. No person shall keep a hotel without obtaining a license therefor from the President on payment of a fee of 4 annas.

70. No license for a hotel shall be given unless the building has got all conveniences necessary for the people that resort to it and unless it is approved of by the President.

71. The hotel shall always be in a state of through cleanliness.

72. No hotel-keeper shall employ any servant suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

73. Any person infringing any of these Bye-laws shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

MANUFACTURE, PREPARATION AND SALE OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

(*Section* 48-*c*).

74. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice, aerated waters, flour, bread, sweetmeats, hoppers, sugar or jaggory unless licensed for the purpose.

Provided that no license will be necessary for the manufacture and preparation of any of the above mentioned articles for private consumption only, and not for sale.

75. Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may in his discretion grant or refuse such license.

76. Application must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this Bye-law.

77. Fees at the rate of 4 annas shall be charged for licenses granted under this Bye-law.

78. The following conditions shall be attached to all licenses granted under this Bye-law for any of the following purposes :—

(1) Manufacture of ice—

(*a*) Water to be converted into ice, shall be drawn only from such sources as are approved of by the President.

(*b*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*c*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel, and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(2) Manufacture of aerated waters.

(*a*) All water to be manufactured into aerated waters shall be boiled before use and be kept while cooling in a suitable covered vessel.

(*b*) If the water be filtered after boiling, the filtering vessels and material shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(*c*) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(*d*) The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be limewashed at least once in three months; the floor shall be flagged tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water, and shall be properly drained.

(*e*) All water to be manufactured into aerated waters or to be used for washing bottles, shall be drawn only from sources approved by the President.

(*f*) Such water shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(*g*) Carts employed for the carriage of such water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(*h*) The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health Officer or any other Municipal Officer.

(*i*) No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

(3) Manufacture of bread or sweetmeats—

(*a*) No place for the manufacture of bread or sweetmeats shall be roofed with leaves, thatch or such like inflammable materials, nor shall any screens or sunshades made of tatty, matting or gunny be allowed.

(*b*) The boards, platforms or vessels used for the kneading of dough, or mixing of materials, shall be thoroughly cleaned daily. In the preparation of any such article, no portion of the materials used shall be allowed to come into contact with the bodies of persons in any way which may be objected to by the President and which is not necessary for the purpose of manufacture.

(*c*) Every room used for the manufacture of any of the said articles shall be kept in a proper state of cleanliness and limewashed at least once in every three months.

79. Whoever without obtaining a license as required by this Bye-law uses any place for any of the purposes mentioned in clause I shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

80. If the holder of any license under this Bye-law employs any person to be in charge of the place for which such license is granted, such person shall be equally liable with the licensee for the observance of all conditions attached to such license.

81. A breach of any condition of any license granted under this Bye-law shall render the holder of the license and the person in charge of the place licensed, liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

82. Bread, sweetmeats and other articles of prepared food or drink shall be exposed for sale in glass cases. Any person infringing this Bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

THE STALLING OF CATTLE, ETC.

(Section 48-d).

83. Every new stable, cattle-shed and cow-house and every extension of an existing stable, cattle-shed and cow-house and every existing stable, cattle-shed and cow-house reconstructed or materially altered, shall be a detached building and not within fifteen feet of any dwelling and shall have a clear space open to the sky of not less than six feet measured from eaves on all sides of the stables, cattle-shed or cow-house.

84. Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house newly constructed, extended, reconstructed or materially altered, shall conform to plans approved by the President.

85. Before beginning to build, extend, reconstruct or materially alter, any stable, cattle-shed or cow-house, the sanction of the President shall be obtained; and with the application for such sanction (*a*) a plan and longitudinal and cross sections of the proposed construction showing the provision proposed to be made for the drainage, lighting and ventilation of, and supply of water to the same, and also (*b*) a site plan of the locality showing the relative position of the proposed construction with regard to all buildings and streets within forty feet, shall be submitted for the President's approval.

86. Every stable, cattle-shed or cow-house shall be properly paved, drained, lighted, ventilated and supplied with water by the owner to the satisfaction of the President.

87. No well shall be allowed on the premises of a stable, cattle-shed or cow-house.

88. Every stable, cattle-shed and cow-house shall be provided on the outside, but protected from the rain, with an iron bin or other suitable receptacle for keeping dung and other refuse. All dung retained for the preparation of cakes, shall be kept in this receptacle, and not allowed to accumulate on the ground.

89. In case of the material alteration of a stable, cattle-shed or cow-house not more than two-thirds of the area of any site shall be built upon; the remainder shall be kept open to the sky and shall be paved with impermeable material and provided with a drain.

90. If on any such site more than one range of stables, cattle-sheds or cow-houses be constructed, reconstructed, or materially altered, these shall be so disposed as to form three sides of a parallelogram, with a open yard in the middle.

91. On every cow-house premises for keeping milch cows or buffaloes, a separate shed or place shall be provided for the temporary storage of milk and the keeping of milk vessels and no such shed or place shall communicate with a cow-house.

DAIRES AND CATTLE-SHEDS.

(Section 48-e).

92. No person shall carry on trade as dairyman unless licensed by the President.

The term "dairyman" for the purpose of this Bye-law includes every person who carries on trade in milk or butter or who keeps milch cattle for the purpose of selling milk.

93. Any person wishing to use any premises for the said purposes shall apply to the President for a license. The President may in his discretion grant or refuse such license.

94. Application must be made to the President before the end of the first month of each official year for the renewal of all licenses granted under this Bye-law.

95. A fee of Rs. 2 per annum shall be charged for each license under this Bye-law.

96. No licensed dairyman shall sell or keep milk in any dwelling house or room or place used for sleeping or cooking.

97. Every licensed dairyman shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls, roof and flooring of every room or place in which milk or butter is kept or sold by him and all shelves or benches on which milk vessels are kept, to be kept constantly clean, and all vessels used for the purpose of his trade to be washed and thoroughly cleaned before and after use.

98. No licensed dairyman shall permit any person suffering from any loathsome contagious, or infectious disease to be employed in any way in the preparation, storage or distribution of milk or butter or the tending of milch cattle or to enter any place used for such purposes and no person so employed shall knowingly come into contact or communication with any person suffering from any such disease.

99. No licensed dairyman shall use or permit to be used for the washing or cleaning of milk vessels or for any other purpose by which it may be brought into contact with milk or butter, any water other than that drawn from a public main or from a well previously approved in writing by the President.

100. Every licensed dairyman who keeps milch cattle shall in case of any outbreak of sickness amongst such cattle give immediate notice thereof, to the Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector and shall also at once remove any sick animal from contact with other animals which

are not sick, and keep it apart in such place as may be approved by such officer pending the orders of the President, or in case there should be no suitable place on the premises where sick animals can be conveniently segregated, he shall, pending such orders as aforesaid, remove any such sick animal to some other place approved of by such officer. He shall immediately on receipt of the President's orders in regard to the segregation or disposal of such animal comply with and carry out such orders.

101. No licensed dairyman owning any milch cattle suffering from any form of disease shall permit the milk of such animal to be sold or used for domestic purposes until he shall have received the consent in writing of the Health Officer.

102. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

103. The dairyman is bound to carry out the instructions of the President or the Health officer regarding segregation or milking any cattle which they consider to be suffering from any disease.

Any person disobeying such instructions is liable to a fine of Rs. 50.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Section 48-g.)

104. A register shall be kept of all births and deaths in the City and for this purpose, the City shall be divided into mohallas and for every such mohalla a sub-registrar of births and deaths shall be appointed.

105. Every sub-registrar shall reside at some place within the mohalla of which he is registrar, and shall cause his name with his designation as sub-registrar of births and deaths, for the mohalla of which he is so appointed in English and Canarese to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the out-door of his office.

106. All births and deaths shall be registered in books in the form given in the appended schedule.

107. Every sub-registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which happens in his mohalla and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedules touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

108. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book.

109. The father or mother of every child born in the station, or in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father and mother, the medical attendant or midwife or some other person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given to the sub-registrar of the mohalla according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

110. Some one of the persons present at death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the station, or in the case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons the occupier of the building, or if the occupier be the person, who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall within twenty-four hours give to the sub-registrar of the mohalla according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

111. In the case of persons being born or dying in any hospital it should be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the registrar, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge. Such notice shall be in the forms prescribed in the schedule.

112. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the station, shall, whenever required, furnish to the sub-registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars.

113. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the last preceding paras and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

114. Every person giving the information contained in any register of births and deaths under this Bye-law shall attend in person at the office of the sub-registrar of the mohalla or at the Municipal Office during office hours and sign in the register his name, description and

place of abode and if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode.

115. The sub-registrar shall forthwith give, free of all charge, to the person who gives information of birth or death an extract from the register relating to such birth or death signed by the sub-registrar.

116. In the case of births and deaths in hospitals, the registration of the birth or death shall be deemed to be completed by the entry in the register of the written notice, received from the Medical Officer in charge of the said hospital prescribed in para 111 without the signature of the Medical Officer, to the entry in such register.

117. Every person applying for a certified extract from the registers of births and deaths, shall pay for every such extract a fee of annas 8 and if the extract required is from the registers of a year other than that in which the application is made, an additional search fee of annas 4 shall be charged. Such extracts shall be certified by the President and sealed with the seal of the Council.

Schedules referred to in Bye-law of births and deaths framed under Section 48 of the Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906.

Register of births during the month of.....
Yearly number.....
Monthly number.....
Name, if any.....
Nationality or caste.....
Born alive—
Male.....
Female.....
Still-born—
Male.....
Female.....
Name of father.....
Occupation of father.....
Date of birth.....
Date when registered.....
Where born—
Street.....
Door No.....
Division.....
Informant's Name.....
Signature or mark.....
Residence.....
Signature of Sub-Registrar.....
Remarks.....

Register of deaths during the month of.....
Yearly number.....
Monthly number.....
Name, if any.....
Nationality or caste.....
Sex.....
Age—
Years.....
Months.....
Days.....
Occupation.....
Cause of death.....
Date of death.....
Date when registered.....
Residence at time of death—
Street.....
Door No.....
Division.....
Informant's—
Name.....
Signature or mark.....
Residence.....
Name of burial or burning ground.....
Signature of Sub-Registrar.....
Remarks.....

Report of births in the City of Mysore for the week ending midnight Sunday, the...190 .

Number.....
Date of birth.....
Nationality or caste of child.....
Sex.. {Male.....
{Female.....
Born alive.....
Still-born.....
Where born, hospital, barracks, lines or name of road or street or locality, etc.
Door No.....
Father's name.....
Father's occupation or calling (In case of Military men, enter rank and regiment).
Name of informant.....
When registered.....
Remarks.....

Report of deaths in the City of Mysore for the week ending midnight Sunday, the...190 .

Number..... .....
Name and surname of the deceased..... .....
Occupation or calling (In case of Military men, enter rank and regiment).
Place of residence and death.....
Door No.....
Age.....
Sex.. {Male.....
{Female.....
Nationality or caste (European, Eurasian, Hindu, Mohamadan, Native Christian or Buddhist).....
Date of death.....
Cause of death.....
Name of informant.....
When registered at the Municipal office.....
Name of the Medical practitioner, who treated the deceased.....
Remarks.....

CONTROL OF BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS.

(Section 48-h.)

118. Every owner or person having control of any place used as a burial or burning ground shall cause the same to be registered in a register, which shall be kept in the Municipal office for that purpose, together with the names of the owner and the persons having control thereof and shall deposit in the Municipal office at the time of registration a plan of the said place showing the extent and boundaries thereof.

A fee of annas 4 shall be paid for every such registration.

119. If it appears to the President that there is no owner or person having the control of any such place, the President shall assume control thereof and direct it to be registered or may cause it to be closed.

120. Notice of the Registration shall be affixed in English and Kanarese in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such places.

121. Whoever after the registration of any such place acquires by inheritance, transfer or any other means, the ownership or control thereof shall, within one month of such acquisition, give information thereof in writing to the President.

122. The owner or the person having control of any such place shall, when so required by the President, give all information that may be required regarding the attendants employed, or the system of management followed therein, or in any other matter connected with the control thereof.

123. The owner or any person having control of any such place shall cause the same to be kept at all times in a cleanly state, and free from noxious vegetation to the satisfaction of the President and shall, if so required by the President by notice in writing, cause the same to be enclosed by a sufficient wall or fence.

124. The person having control of every such place shall give information within twenty-four hours to such person as may be appointed by the President in that behalf and in such form as may be prescribed by the President, of all burials and burnings which take place therein.

125. No person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse or part of a corpse in a grave, whether dug or constructed of masonry or otherwise in such manner that the surface of the coffin or the surface of the body where no coffin is used, is at a less depth than five feet from the surface of the ground, and no grave shall be used for the burying of more than one corpse, except in the case of two or more members of one family being buried at the same time or in the case of sanction being obtained under para 127 to re-open an old grave or family vault.

126. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground, at a less distance than two feet from the margin of any other existing grave.

127. No person shall, without the sanction in writing of the President, reopen a grave or vault.

128. Whoever brings or conveys or causes to be brought or conveyed a corpse or part thereof to any burial or burning ground shall cause the same to be buried or burnt, within six hours after its arrival at such ground.

129. No person when burning or causing to be burnt a corpse or part of a corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes.

130. No person shall permit clothes or any other articles connected with the burning of any corpse to remain at or near a burning ground without being completely reduced to ashes.

130-A. All burials and burnings in the cemeteries shall be registered by the Cemetery Registrar in books in the form given in the appended schedule. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book.

130-B. Whoever brings or conveys or causes to be brought or conveyed a corpse to any burial or burning ground, shall give to the Cemetery Registrar in charge according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, such information of the several particulars as may be required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Sex.								
Name	Age	Male	Female	Nationality or caste	Occupation or calling (in case of soldiers, enter rank, number and regiment	Place of residence and death	Date of death	Cause of death	Duration of illness	Name of the medical practitioner

131. No person shall act as vettiyan, grave digger or other attendant in a Municipal burial and burning ground, without being licensed for that purpose by the President. Licenses granted for such purposes shall be in the form appended, and may be withdrawn or cancelled at the President's discretion.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the Bye-law for the control of burial and burning ground.....
.....is hereby licensed to act as.....at the.....burial and burning ground on.....road in the.....Municipal Circle under the condition named on the reverse hereof.

President.

Conditions referred to—

This license may be withdrawn or cancelled on proof of the licensee,

(*a*) not being available, without reasonable excuse at the said burial or burning ground at any time or times at which his services as. .....may be required by any member or members of the community usually resorting to it,

(*b*) or neglecting to do the duty usually required of him there, as such, on occasions of burial and burning,

(*c*) or causing, or permitting, or being a party to, any infringement of the rules laid down in the Bye-laws for the control of burial and burning grounds, as far as they affect him, and his duties as such,

(*d*) or demanding or attempting to extort any fee,

(*e*) or being guilty of any misconduct which in the opinion of the President requires the withdrawal of the license.

132. No person shall erect or build or cause to be erected or built any monument tomb stone, shrine, temple, building or enclosure, in any Municipal burial or burning ground without the sanction in writing of the President. A fee of eight annas per square foot or part of a square foot shall be paid by the applicant before such sanction is granted by the President. The President may cause any thing so erected or built without his sanction to be demolished.

133. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

ENFORCING INFORMATION AS TO EPIDEMICS.

(*Section 48-i*).

134. Every head member of a house shall immediately on his becoming cognizant of plague, cholera, small-pox or fever with glandular swelling in his house, inform the same either personally or in writing to any officer of the Municipality not below the rank of the Sanitary Overseer or to the nearest Police Station.

135. Any person violating this rule shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

136. Notice of the occurrence of any case of anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease, affecting horses or cattle, shall be given to the Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector of the Division.

137. The Health Officer on receiving information of the existence of any such disease shall make such enquiry as may be necessary and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of any such animals is necessary, the owner shall keep such animal or animals apart in, or remove them to, such place as may be approved of by the Health Officer.

138. On report from the Health Officer that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the President may, by order in writing, require such animal to be immediately destroyed, and no damages shall be payable in respect of any animal destroyed under such order. When any animal has died from, or been destroyed on account of, any such disease, the carcass shall be removed as soon as possible to the place appointed therefor for burning. The cost of such removal and cremation shall be borne by the Municipal Council.

139. Every place which had been occupied by any animal suffering from such disease and every thing which may have come into contact with such animal, whilst so suffering, shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected in such manner as may be required by the Health Officer and if any such thing is in the opinion of the Health Officer not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed, provided that for all articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President, after necessary enquiry, may consider reasonable.

140. Every stall or building which has been occupied by any animal suffering from such disease shall within twenty-four hours after it has been disinfected as provided in Section 139 above, be thoroughly limewashed and no such stall or building shall be re-occupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected and limewashed.

141. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

142. Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless, may be destroyed by any person authorized by the President in that behalf.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION—

TAX ON SHOPS, VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.

(*Section 48-j*).

143. The tax on shops, vehicles and animals specified in Schedule A hereto attached, at the rates mentioned therein shall be payable half yearly for each half of the year commencing

on the 1st day of July and January and shall become due on the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of each half year, or in the case of any such shop opened afterwards, or vehicle or animal newly come into the possession of a person, from the date of such opening or possession.

Provided that no person shall become liable to the tax on shops opened or any vehicle or animal which has been in his possession for less than thirty days in any half year.

Provided also that no person by reason of transfer of ownership shall be liable to pay tax on a shop, vehicle or animal for any half year when the tax thereon for such half year has been paid previous to its transfer.

144. The owner or person in charge of a shop, a vehicle or animal liable to the tax shall, before the tax becomes due, forward to the Municipal Office a statement in writing signed by him, in the form set forth in Schedule B, and containing a correct description of the shop, vehicles and animals owned by him or in his charge and liable to the tax.

Forms of the statement will be provided on application to the Municipal Office free of cost.

145. The President may send to any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a form as is set forth in Schedule B, to be filled up with the required information respecting the shop, the vehicles and animals owned or kept by him.

146. Such forms shall be filled up and signed and dated, and returned within one week of its receipt to the Municipal Office by the person to whom it has been sent.

147. If any person to whom a form has been sent under Rule 145 omits within one week of its receipt to fill up, date, sign and return it to the Municipal Office, the President may cause to be sent to such person a bill for the amount of tax to which such person is believed to be liable and the amount stated in such bill shall be recoverable from such person, subject to the appeal provided under Section 86 of the Municipal Regulation.

148. On receiving the amount of the tax payable for any shop, vehicle or animal, the President or some person duly authorized by him in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for such shop, vehicle or animal for the period in respect of which the money has been received.

Every person who has received such license shall at all reasonable times, during the said period, produce such license when required to do so by the President, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production. Every person failing to comply with such requisition shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

149. Every owner or person having the charge of a shop, vehicle or animal liable to tax, who omits to obtain a license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such shop, vehicle or animal.

On payment of the said tax, fine and such costs as may be awarded, such owner or person shall receive a license for the vehicle or animal in respect of which he has been fined, and for the period during which he has been in default.

Provided that whenever any person omits without sufficient reason to return to the Municipal Office the form which has been sent to him under Rule 145 of these rules, the amount of the bill mentioned in Rule 147 shall be considered to be the amount of tax payable by such person.

SCHEDULE A.

A tax on shops or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden and dogs, when the vehicles, animals used as aforesaid, and dogs are kept in the Station, shall be levied at the following rates:—

SHOPS.

Such tax as shall be fixed at the Jamabandi.

VEHICLES.

	Half yearly. Rs. a. p.
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	2 0 0
For every four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pair of horses under 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks ...	2 0 0
For every two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks	1 0 0
For every bicycle or tricycle	1 8 0

ANIMALS.

For every horse over 13 hands	2 0 0
For every horse of or under 13 hands or mule	1 0 0

	Half yearly. Rs. a. p.
For every elephant	... 6 0 0
For every camel	... 3 0 0
For every bullock or bull	... 0 8 0
For every ass	... 0 2 0
For every dog	... 0 8 0

SCHEDULE B.

No. Division.

To

You are hereby requested to fill up in writing in the form given below all the shops, vehicles and animals kept by you within this City and liable to tax for the current half year, to date and sign the said form and return it to this office within one week from the date of delivery hereof. And please take notice that, in case of your omitting to do so or making an incorrect return, you will be liable to prosecution.

Collection Department,

Municipal Office, President.

Mysore City,.....190 .

Manager.

Caution.—The half-yearly periods terminate respectively on the 31st December and 30th June in each official year. Possession for thirty days in the half year creates the liability for the half year. Any person in possession for such thirty days without a license will be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in addition to the tax. Shops, vehicles and animals for which you may have already obtained licenses for the half year are recommended to be included in this form and noted as having been paid for with the license numbers. Payment must be sent to the Municipal Office by the tax payers themselves or to the Tax Collector or Collection Mutsaddi of the Mohalla. Please do not propose any arrangement or prefer any objection to the bearer who is not authorized to receive the same.

No. Division.

To

The President of the Municipal Council,
Mysore City.

Form of statement in respect to shops, vehicles and animals.

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the shop, animals and vehicles set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under Schedule A to the Bye-law framed under Section 48 of Municipal Regulation of 1906, for the half year ending the.....

Description of shops, vehicles and animals.	*No. in possession.*	*For the half year Rate of each.*	*Tax.*
Shop.....			
Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses.....			
Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or a pair of horses under 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks.....			
Two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullocks.....			
Bicycle or Tricycle.....			
Horse over 13 hands.....			
Horse of or under 13 hands or mule.....			
Elephant.....			
Camel.....			
Bullock or bull.....			
Ass.....			
Dog.....			

Date.....190 .

(Signature)

Residence No. Street.

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF OCTROI DUTIES.

(Section 48-k.)

150. The octroi limits for the purpose of collecting that tax shall be the Municipal limits.

151. No articles liable to octroi shall be brought within these limits except by one of the high roads described in the schedule hereto annexed or by the railway.

152. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, either by wholesale or retail, any of the excisable articles without a license.

For the purpose of this rule, the license fees shall be as follows:—

Wholesale dealers	...	...	...	Rs. 5 per annum.
Retail dealers	...	...	...	Re. 1 do

153. The octroi post at which such goods shall be liable to inspection, shall be the Ookads on the high roads, described in the schedule, the Bonded Warehouse and the City Railway Station. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the City shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which it comes and he is bound to state the exact quantity or number of articles brought by him. If he fails to give exact number or quantity and if excess is found at the time of examination double duty should be recovered for such excess quantity. All officers of the Octroi Department, not below the rank of the manegar, are authorized to inspect the contents of any conveyance or package.

154. A table showing the octroi leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal Office, and copies shall be supplied without charge to any person requiring the same. Such tables shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which octroi is collected.

155. When the goods have been examined at the octroi post, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to octroi duty shall be furnished to the importer by the octroi post mutsaddi. On receiving such pass, the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Octroi Koti accompanied by a peon, provided that if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed eight annas, the octroi post mutsaddi, may, unless the importer declares that he intends to re-export the goods, receive such duty and give to the importer a permit, showing the nature and quantity of goods and the duty received. Provided also, that, in the case of goods imported by railway, the officer in charge of the octroi post at the City Railway Station, may, in the same manner, receive duty not exceeding three rupees.

156. When the goods accompanied by a pass as aforesaid are brought to the Octroi Koti they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the Bonded Warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for the removal of goods, showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass; one copy of which shall be filed in the office and one copy returned to the octroi post from which it was received.

157. With a view to the appraisement of the value of the goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti. Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti at current rates and octroi levied accordingly.

158. With the previous approval of the President in each case, any carrying agent through whom goods are imported on behalf of persons resident within the Municipality or any wholesale importer, may, on depositing as security such amount as may in each case be fixed by the President not being less than Rs. 250, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him or through his agency for inspection at the Octroi Koti; provided that he makes arrangements satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Council of correct and detailed lists of all such goods with the names of the consignees in each case.

Every such agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit for the payment of octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without octroi having been paid. Provided that the President may at any time cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such agent or importer and returning to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof as may remain to his credit or may in any case require such agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Octroi Koti.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.

159. The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded Warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under para 162.

160. The Bonded Warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and holidays authorized by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for dealing with perishable articles such as betel-leaves, on such days.

161. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall, unless the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti has previously, by weighing, counting, or appraising, ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon, give a declaration of the description, weight, quantity, and, if necessary, the value of such goods.

162. A receipt shall be given by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for all goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, and a register of all such goods, shall be maintained.

163. Any person who has deposited goods in the Bonded Warehouse, may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge of the Warehouse, or may, on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the City, covered by a permit, or may export such goods free covered by an export pass, provided that new packages covered by such pass shall, if possible, and before they are taken from the Warehouse be stamped by the officer in charge, so as to show that they are under Bond. The export pass shall be in triplicate, the original being retained by the officer in charge of the Warehouse and the duplicate and triplicate delivered to the exporter.

(2) For every free export pass granted under this rule, a fee of one anna shall be charged ; provided that in the case of carts, a fee of one anna shall be charged for every cart.

(3) No goods shall be allowed to leave the Bonded Warehouse under free export pass until storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules :—

i. Goods shall be allowed to remain for twenty-four hours free of charge.

ii. After that period single rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for seven days.

	Per week or portion thereof Rs.	a.	p.	
Tobacco per maund of 24 lbs	0	0	6	A week or portion thereof.
Betel-leaves for 1,000	0	0	3	A day.
Green cocoanut per 100	0	0	3	A day.
Dry cocoanut per maund of 24 lbs	0	0	3	A day.
Timber sawn per ton	0	4	0	A week or portion thereof.
Timber in log	0	4	0	Do
Piece-goods per bale of 400 lbs. or over or per case of 6 dozs. or over	0	2	0	Do
Piece-goods per bale of less than 400 lbs. or per case of less than 6 dozs.	0	1	0	Do
Jaggory per bag or bale of 400 lbs. or less ...	0	1	0	Do
Sugar do do	0	1	0	Do
Oil per 1½ maunds or 40 lbs. and less	0	0	3	Do
Kerosene oil or petroleum oil and spirit per box of two tins or 8 gallons and less	0	0	3	Do
Oil seeds per kandy of 160 seers and less... ...	0	0	3	Do
Ghee per tin of 1½ maunds or 40 lbs. and less ...	0	0	3	Do
Butter do do	0	0	3	Do

iii. Double rates shall be charged after seven days, provided that the President, may, in his discretion, allow a reduction in or exemption from, such penal rates.

iv. The day of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day and Sundays and close holidays shall not be taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When the delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the Warehouse to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

164. The President may permit any wholesale dealer to occupy a room in the Bonded Warehouse for the storing of dutiable articles intended for sale to retail traders in the Municipality and may make such rules regarding the occupation of such rooms as may, from time to time, be found necessary.

165. When goods stored by wholesale dealer in the Bonded Warehouse under the above rule are issued on payment of duty, such allowance may be made on the original weight on account of materials used in the packing or on account of reduction of weight owing to dryage or wastage as may, from time to time, be fixed by the President.

166. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after forty-eight hours shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder at the Bonded Warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than six months shall be sold in like manner provided that, before selling such goods, notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the Bonded Warehouse and at the Municipal Office.

167. When any goods are sold under para 166, the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that, if the amount realized by the sale, exceed the amount so due, the balance shall be kept in deposit for one year and any claims for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of one year or after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to Municipal Funds. No claims shall be admitted after the said period of one year, except by the special permission of the Council.

168. The Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, while such goods are being passed into or out of the Warehouse or while they remain therein unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the Warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

169. Any person, may, with the sanction of the President, be permitted to use any place as a Bonded Warehouse on payment of the cost of such establishment and subject to such conditions as may in each case be fixed by the President.

REFUNDS.

170. On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits, refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import.

Provided that no such refund shall, except in the case of timber imported and re-exported in log, be granted, unless such goods are exported within one month from the date on which octroi was levied.

Provided also that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

171. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the Octroi Koti together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon, and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in such form and showing such particulars as the President may, from time to time, prescribe. Refund shall not be withheld solely on the ground that the person producing the receipt is not the person to whom such receipt was granted in the first instance.

172. Any person who has been exempted under para 158 from production of goods at the Octroi Koti on import, shall, subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

173. The officer in charge of the Octroi Koti on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted shall endorse the three parts of the application with an export pass, and keeping one part in the office, shall deliver the other part to the applicant.

174. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under para 163 shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the octroi station of exit.

175. The octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit will satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the duplicate pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

176. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he will retain the duplicate pass and return the triplicate pass to the exporter or his agent after due endorsement of the particulars specified in the form subjoined. Otherwise he will retain both the duplicate and triplicate passes and report the circumstance forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are being exported under refund pass, he shall in either case allow the consignment to proceed. If the goods are under a free export pass and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein, they shall be detained until the orders of his superior are received.

177. If the goods are for export by rail the octroi subordinates in charge of the station of exit will retain the triplicate pass pending the production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt if after due enquiry, the said octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced or covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the duplicate and triplicate passes respectively, the number and date of the railway receipt and will return the triplicate copy to the person in charge of the goods but he will retain the duplicate pass, subject to disposal in the prescribed course of business.

178. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the triplicate pass duly endorsed as provided by paras 176 and 177, respectively, must be produced at the Octroi Koti by the person seeking

the refund and if after due check, the Officer in charge of the Octroi Koti is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such pass is duly payable, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President.

Schedule of roads referred to in para 151.

Name of Routes.	*Name of Ookad and Octroi post.*
Railway feeder road	Railway Ookad
Belagola road	Kempanakatte Ookad
Seringapatam road	Yerekatte do
Bangalore road	Veeranagere do
Cemetery road	Bangly Santry Ookad
Mahadevapur road	Jalapuri do
Allenahalli road	Ittigegud do
Race-Course road	Ronasantri do
Nanjangud road	Nanjangud do
Do	Natchanahalli do
Manantoddy road	Chetnahalli do
Viceroy road	Holageri do
Road behind Chamraj Agrahar	Do do
Jubilee road	Kukkarahalli do
Yelwal road	Seerampet do

LICENSES FOR CERTAIN TRADES.

179. Licenses shall be obtained from the President for every official year to sell cheroots, tobacco and snuff, wholesale or retail, in the City and the persons obtaining such licenses shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, have a sign board put up in a conspicuous part of their premises with the following inscriptions legibly printed thereon in English and Kanarese. Sale of above 20 maunds per year is considered wholesale :—

No. of license.....
Name of license-holder.....
Name of vendor.....
Licensed to sell cheroots, tobacco and snuff.....

(*a*) Persons neglecting to conform to the above rule shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

180. Persons already in possession of tobacco, cheroots and snuff for sale, neglecting to conform to the above within one month of the publication of this Bye-law by beat of tom tom shall also be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

181. If any person sells or gives to another for sale within Municipal limits, tobacco, cheroots or snuff for which the former has paid the octroi duty, such purchaser or receiver for sale shall obtain from such seller or giver a permit giving the name of the person selling or giving, with the date and quantity of the tobacco, snuff or cheroots sold or given and the name of the purchaser or receiver for sale. If the entire quantity covered by the receipt granted by the Sayer office to the original holder thereof be transferred to one person only, the above information shall be noted on the back of the receipt and the same passed on to the purchaser or receiver. If the transfer be made to more than one person, the original holder of the receipt shall supply each purchaser or receiver with a copy of the receipt under his signature with the information above required, noted on the back of such copy. Tobacco, snuff or cheroots found in the possession of any person without such permit, excepting for private use which in no case shall exceed five seers shall be dealt with as smuggled tobacco.

182. An account in the prescribed form shall be kept of all stock received and sold. The wholesale shop-keeper is bound to show the accounts and the stock at all reasonable hours to the Municipal officials.

If any excess is found upon such examination the President may, as he deems fit either recover double or treble duty for such quantity or prosecute such shop-keeper. Any person infringing para 1 of this Bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

WATER-SUPPLY.

(Section 48-l),

A. General Provisions.

183. No person shall wilfully or negligently :—

(*a*) injure or suffer to be injured any meter belonging to the Council or any of the fittings of any such meter,

(*b*) break, injure or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work or engine appertaining to any water-works,

(c) flush, or draw off the water from any such water-works, thereby causing such water to be wasted,

(d) do any act whereby the water in any pipe or other water-works is likely to be contaminated,

(e) do any act whereby the water in or derived from any water-works will be wasted,

(f) obstruct, divert, or in any way injure or alter any water main or duct.

B. PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY.

184. The water obtained from Vani Vilas Water Works is intended primarily for domestic use and nothing in this Bye-law shall be construed as allowing the water obtainable from a public stand post or a house connection tap to be used for garden, irrigation, or building purposes.

185. No water carts, barrels or pukkals shall be filled at any public stand posts, except at such stand posts as are specially provided for the purpose. These shall be indicated by notice boards.

186. No person shall wash himself or any animal, vehicle, clothes, or utensils at any public stand posts.

187. No person shall do anything to damage or disfigure the stand posts or platforms or to obstruct the free flow of water from the platforms.

187 (a). A private house-connection is a connection laid on to private premises for purposes other than trade.

187 (b). If water be drawn through one connection for both private and trade purposes, all the water so drawn shall be charged for as if drawn through a private house-connection.

187 (c). Water drawn for trade purposes includes water used for horses and carriages kept for hire, and for watering gardens the produce of which is sold.

188. House-connections with the water-supply system shall only be provided on the application in the form attached to these rules, which can be supplied from the Municipal Office of the owner of the premises to be connected or of the occupier with the recorded assent of the owner or of the person primarily liable for the payment of property taxes on the said premises.

189. All pipes, taps, cocks, cisterns and works required for a private connection shall be of such dimensions, character and material shall be laid, adjusted or executed, in such manner as the President of the Municipal Council, may, from time to time either generally or specially, direct.

The work shall be carried out either by the Municipality or by a plumber licensed or authorised by the Council in this behalf.

190. In cases in which the President thinks fit, there shall be maintained in due working order a water meter of a size and description approved of by the President, for the accurate gauging of water consumed. For all meters so supplied monthly rent may be charged to and paid by the person using it.

191. No alteration shall be made in any private connection or the fittings connected therewith except with the written permission of the President, and either by a Municipal servant or by a plumber licensed or authorised by the Council in this behalf.

192. With every application for a private connection there shall be paid a deposit of Rs. 3 which shall be refunded when the estimated cost of the work is paid or the application refused, withdrawn or cancelled; provided that if the application is refused, withdrawn or cancelled it shall be lawful for the President to deduct from the deposit as much as may be required to meet any expenses which may have been incurred in connection with the application.

193. If the application is sanctioned by the President, he shall have an estimate of the cost prepared and require the applicant to pay within a specified time the amount of such estimate pending the receipt of which the work shall not be commenced. If from any unforeseen cause the amount so paid is found insufficient for the execution of the work, a supplementary estimate may be prepared and the connection shall not be made until the additional sum required has been paid. If the applicant fails to pay the amount estimated for within the time specified, the President may cancel the application and the amount deposited with the application shall be forfeited.

Provided that if any plumber has been licensed by the Council in this behalf, the applicant may have an estimate for the proposed work prepared by such plumber and may submit it in duplicate with his application. In such case if the proposed work is sanctioned by the President, he shall return the estimate to the applicant and the latter shall be at liberty to

have the work executed in accordance therewith by such plumber within such time not being less than three months as may be fixed by the President.

194. All pipes, taps, cocks and other fittings forming part of private connection, of which they are intended, shall, in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, be the property of the owner of the said premises.

All pipes, taps, cocks and other fittings connected with such private connections, not situated within the premises, shall be the propety of the Council as well as any meter or other appliance for measuring or limiting the amount of water supplied, which may be fixed or inserted by the Council, within or without the premises, but not paid for by the applicant.

195. It shall be incumbent on the owner of any premises which has a private connection under these rules, to keep in efficient repair all pipes and fittings connected therewith within such premises not being a Municipal meter, so as effectually to prevent the water from running to waste.

196. The Council shall at all times keep all meters in proper order for correctly registering the supply of water and in default thereof persons using them shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues. The register of the meter shall be *prima facie* evidence of the quantity consumed.

197. The Council may at any time stop the supply of water whenever it may appear to it to be for the benefit of the public to do so and shall not be liable to any civil action for so doing.

198. The President or any person authorized by him in that behalf may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter into or upon any premises to which a private connection is furnished in order :—

(*a*) to remove, test, examine or replace any meter or other instrument for measuring water; or

(*b*) to examine the communication pipes and any taps, cocks, cisterns and other fittings connected therewith; or

(*c*) to see if there be any waste or misuse of water.

Provided that no dwelling house shall be entered under this rule until six hours; notice in writing has been given to the occupier.

199. If any defect likely to cause waste or contamination of water is found to exist in any communication pipe, tap, cock, cistern or other fitting connected therewith not being the property of the Council, the President may execute any work necessary to remedy such defect and may recover the cost of such work from the owner or occupier of the premises in the manner prescribed for the recovery of taxes.

Provided that if any plumber has been licensed in this behalf, the owner or occupier of the premises may be permitted to have such work executed by such plumber within such period as may be fixed by the President.

200. The President may by written order cause the connection between any water main and any premises to which a private supply has been furnished under these rules to be severed or the supply turned off in any of the following cases :—

(*a*) in default of payment of any water tax or any sum due for water within fifteen days after the service of a notice of demand under Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation;

(*b*) if the owner or occupier having obtained permission under the proviso to Rule 199 to make his own arrangements for the remedying of any defect, fails within the period prescribed, to remedy such defect, so as effectually to prevent the water from contamination or from running to waste;

(*c*) if after receipt of a written notice from the President requiring him to refrain from so doing, the occupier of the premises continues to use the water or to permit the same to be used for other than domestic purposes;

(*d*) if the owner or occupier of the premises wilfully or negligently injures or damages any meter or communication pipe connected with the supply of water to such premises;

(*e*) If the owner or occupier of the premises wilfully prevents entrance into the house for the purposes mentioned in Section 198 after the notice prescribed by that section has been given.

Explanation.—An owner or occupier shall be held to have wilfully prevented entrance if a person authorized under Section 198 is unable to obtain entrance after giving due notice of his intention to visit the premises between certain hours.

201. The expense of severing the connection or of turning off the water in any such case as aforesaid shall be recoverable from the owner of the premises in the manner provided for the recovery of taxes.

202. No water pipe shall be laid nor shall any cistern connected with any private supply furnished under these rules be constructed in the drain or on the surface of an open channel or house, gully or in any position where such pipe or cistern would be likely to be injured or the water therein polluted.

202. (i) No person shall fraudulently :—

(*a*) alter the index to any meter or prevent any meter from duly registering the quantity of water supplied.

(*b*) obstruct or use water before it has been registered by a meter set up for the purpose of measuring the same.

(ii) The existence of artificial means under the control of the consumer for causing any such alteration, prevention obstruction or use, shall be evidence that the consumer has fraudulently effected the same.

203. Breach of any of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

REGULATING PUBLIC BATHS.

(*Section 48-m*)

204. No person of one sex shall bathe in any bathing place belonging to and set apart by the Municipal Council for the use of persons of the other sex.

205. No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe in any bathing places belonging to the Municipal Council.

206. The Police are authorized to stop and ascertain the name or take into custody any person acting in contravention of these rules.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

(*Section 48-n*)

207. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in Municipal bins.

208. Rubbish may be deposited without overtopping the bin.

209. No person shall deposit in any one day more than one head-load of rubbish.

210. Tiles, garden-sweepings, hedge-prunings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal bins.

211. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special permission of the President.

212. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above Bye-laws shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

213. No person shall dry any "bratties" or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls; and any one infringing this Bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

214. *Latrines.*—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

215. Any person of one sex who shall wilfully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable on conviction before any Magistrate to a penalty of Rs. 5 for the first and 10 rupees for the second and each succeeding offence.

216. *Urinals.*—No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided. Any person infringing this Bye-law by using the same urinal as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine of half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

217. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food either in the markets or bazaars of the City, under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeeding one rupee for the first and like-sum for each succeeding offence.

218. *Prohibiting milch kine, and slaughter cattle being fed on stable litter, etc.*—The practice of feeding milch kine and slaughter cattle on stable litter and other refuse is strictly prohibited and any person residing within Municipal limits who may transgress this rule will on conviction before a Magistrate subject himself to a fine of Rs. 10 for the first and Rs. 20 for each succeeding offence.

219. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits of the City of Mysore, are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of malaria and to cut the lower branches of all large trees to the height of 6 feet from the ground so that there may be a free circulation of

air below and everywhere to discontinue as hedge, the use of the prickly-pear, aloe and milk hedge and to destroy these latter where at present existing.

All persons, who, after due notice from the President, has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of this Bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

REGULATING THE DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES OF DEAD ANIMALS.

(Section 48-o).

220. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within nine hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense without cutting it up or opening it to such place as may be set apart by the Councillors for the reception of such carcasses, or report its death to the conservancy Overseer of the Mohalla within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case, shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such a rate as the President may from time to time determine.

Any breach of this Bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

DEPOSIT OF GOODS OR MATERIALS ON LAND VESTED IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(Section 48-p to u).

221. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot passengers or vehicles fails to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic, the President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within 24 hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice, the President shall enclose a bill of costs for carrying out the work at the owner's expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

222. If, within twenty-four hours after receipt of the said notice, the owner fails to make the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause why such arrangements should not be made, the Road Overseer in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner shall have an opportunity within seven days after receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction of the President that the arrangements made were unnecessary.

223. The amount chargeable for the deposit of goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

224. The following is the scale of fees for obstructions and encroachments of different kinds:—

(*a*) For awnings two annas per square foot per month.

(*b*) For temporary archways and gates across roads Rs. 5 per day for each arch on each road.

(*c*) For scaffolding for building constructions, two annas per square foot per month or portion of a month.

(*d*) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

225. Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a license for the excess so occupied, shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of ten annas per month per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

REGARDING THE ERECTION OF PANDALS OR OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES ON PUBLIC STREETS.

226. No pandals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purposes shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare, without written permission from the President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure, specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President if he sees no objection thereto, on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety, on payment of the following fees:—

For a pandal, 5 feet square or not exceeding 25 square feet	... None.
Do exceeding 25 square feet and not exceeding 50 square feet	... 8 annas.
For every additional 50 square feet or portion thereof	... 4 „

(*a*) No pandal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days.

An extension of time may be granted on payment of one-half the original fee but not so as to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*b*) If on the expiration of time allowed in the license, or period granted in extension thereto on special application the person that put up the structure does not remove it, the President will issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in each case; at the end of which time, he may have it removed, and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

(*c*) Any breach of this Bye-law will, on conviction, subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for the subsequent offences.

d) This Bye-law does not apply to pandals for Dasara, Moharam, or other public purposes.

REGULATING STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS.

227. *Level of Plinth.*—Every person, who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause the same to be built with a plinth not below such level as may be fixed by the President or under his authority the Health Officer.

Plans and other documents to be furnished in duplicate.—Every person, who under the provision of Sections 91-96 of the Municipal Regulation, may be required to furnish to the President any plan or other document, shall furnish duplicate copies of every such plan or other document which he may be so called upon to furnish and one of such duplicate plans shall be returned to the person signed by the President signifying his approval of the plan or otherwise.

228. *Foundations of walls.*—Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the footings of every wall and every post or posts of the ground floor of such building to rest on the solid ground, or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete, or upon some solid and sufficient substructure, as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building, that is, within 3 feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

229. *Roofs and Chimneys.*—Every person is bound to abide by the orders of the President regarding the materials to be used for roofs and the situation and construction of chimneys.

230. *Height of rooms.*—Every person shall construct every room intended to be inhabited in such building, except a room in the roof thereof so that the same shall be in every part at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling.

He shall so construct every such room in the roof of such building that the same shall have an average height of at least 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

231. *Superficial area of rooms.*—He shall so construct every such room that the same shall have a clear superficial area of not tess than 80 square feet.

232. *Ventilation of rooms.*—He shall so construct every such room that the same shall be ventilated by means of doors or windows which open directly into the external air and have an aggregate opening equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor space or one-twelfth of the cubic space of the superficial area of that side of the room which faces on open space.

233. *Open spaces around dwelling houses.*—Every person who shall erect a new dwelling house shall so construct such dwelling house that the whole or at least one side of every room thereof intended to be inhabited shall either be an external wall abutting on the opening air or about on an interior open space having an area equal to not less than one-tenth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms abutting thereon, and being not less in any direction than 6 feet across.

He shall provide between at least two of the external walls and the boundary line of the owner's premises except where either of such walls faces a street of not less than 15 feet width, an open space exceeding throughout the entire length of such wall, at least two feet wide. He shall cause every interior open space required by this Bye-law to be constructed and kept free from any erection thereon and open to the sky and no cornice, roof or weather shade shall project or over-hang the said open space more than 6 inches on any side thereof; provided that such connecting passages may be allowed as to the President shall seem necessary, such passages being open on one or both sides.

234. *Huts, sheds or ranges privies.*—Every person who shall erect huts or sheds or ranges or blocks of huts or sheds, whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stables or for any other purposes, shall, if the President so require, build the same,

(i) so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines of such width as the President may direct for ventilation and for facilitating scavenging;

(ii) with such and so many privies, latrines or urinals and such means of drainage as the President may require; and

(iii) at such a level as will suffice for the means of drainage required by the President.

235. *Privy accommodation.*—Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such building, construct such number of privies as shall be prescribed in each case by the President.

236. *Site of privies.*—A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position only as shall be approved by the President.

237. *Proximity of privies to water-supply.*—A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not, without the written permission of the President, construct such privy within the distance of 20 feet from any well, spring, tank or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

238. *Air space round privies.*—Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall so construct the same as to have an external air space of not less than three feet in width and open to the sky surrounding such privy on every side thereof, except the entrance side, where any gallery or passage communicating with such privy shall be not less than two feet in width and shall be open to the external air on both sides.

239. *Ventilation of privies.*—Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening or with sufficient openings for ventilation to the satisfaction of the President and such opening or openings shall be as near to the top as practicable and shall communicate directly with the external air.

240. *No room to be erected over a privy.*—No person shall construct over a privy, whether old or new, any room or structure of any description, except another privy or a bathing place or bath room.

241. *Filth to be removed from new foundations.*—A person who shall construct a new building shall not construct any new foundation of such building on any site which shall have been filled up with or shall have been used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter, or carcasses of dead animals, or other filthy or offensive matter, until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or shall in his opinion have become inoccuous.

Provided that this Bye-law shall not apply to a site on which public buildings, buildings of the warehouse class or domestic buildings have previously existed.

242. *Notice of covering up foundations.*—Every person who shall erect a building within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of Municipal Regulation, shall, before proceeding to cover up any foundation of a building, deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing in which shall be specified the date on which such person will proceed to cover up such foundation.

243. *Mode of giving notice of intention to build.*—Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President.

(i) *Documents to accompany the notice.*—Every such person shall submit with such notice as aforesaid a site plan of the land drawn to scale of not less than 50 feet to one inch showing:—

(*a*) the position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the land,

(*b*) the area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land,

(*c*) the names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts, or buildings and,

(*d*) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

Provided that if the applicant satisfy the President that the building will be less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show, to the satisfaction of the President without scale, the size of the building and its position on the land together with the position of the land with reference to the adjacent buildings or lands.

ii) (*a*) When the land belongs to the Government or the Municipality, every such person shall submit with such notice as aforesaid a certified copy of the

document or documents authorizing him to occupy the land and on the requisition of the President, the original document or documents also, if he desire to inspect it or them;

(*b*) Such certified copies as aforesaid should be signed by the Deputy Commissioner or by the President of the Council as the case may be.

iii. (*a*) Every such person shall submit with such notice as aforesaid, plans, sections and elevations in duplicate, drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to 1 inch, showing the levels at which the foundation and the lowest floor or plinth are proposed to be laid with reference to the crown level of the adjacent roads or streets and the level of the site on which the house is to be built.

(*b*) The aforesaid plans and sections shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the back line of the side drain wall, or if there is no side drain wall, with reference to the central line, of the street or road which the building faces.

Provided that if the applicant satisfies the President that the building will be less than Rs. 250 in value, it will be sufficient to show in writing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

iv. Every such person shall, when required by the President, submit with such notice as aforesaid specifications of the work intended to be constructed and the materials to be used for the foundations, walls and roofs, respectively.

244. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these rules or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the Municipal Engineer, who shall, upon receipt of such application, give the said person such information, as in circumstances may be necessary.

245. *Contravention of Bye-laws to be amended.*—In every case, where a person, who shall erect a building, shall at any reasonable time during the progress or after completion of the erection of such building, receive from the President notice in writing, specifying any matters, in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any Bye-law relating to new buildings and requiring such person, within a reasonable time, which shall be specified in such notice, to cause any thing done contrary to any such Bye-law may be required to be done, but which has been omitted to be done.

Such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof, so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye-law.

Notice of completion of amendments.—Such person, within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may have been executed in accordance with any such requirement, shall deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of such work.

Notice of completion of buildings.—Every person who shall erect a building, shall within one month after the completion of the erection of such buildings, deliver or send or caused to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

In the proposed new extension and in all the localities of the City where having regard to attendant circumstances it is possible, every new domestic building that it is to be constructed, shall be in communication with the external air all round the building.

246. *Penalties.*—Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

247. *Evidence of exercise of powers, duties or functions.*—Whenever under any of the foregoing Bye-laws, the doing or the omitting of doing a thing or the validity of anything depend upon the sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice or satisfaction of the President, a written document signed by the President or by any Municipal Officer to whom the President may have delegated his powers, duties or functions, in that behalf, purporting to convey or set forth his sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice, or satisfaction, shall be sufficient, *prima facie* evidence of such sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice or satisfaction.

In all cases in which under these Bye-laws, dimensions are prescribed, the President shall have power, on application being made to that end, to permit of such dimensions being modified.

FOR CONTROLLING UNWIELDY TRAFFIC.

(*Section 48-v*).

248. The President may from time to time prohibit the use of any road, street, or lane for any particular purposes and any person infringing that prohibition shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first and Rs. 100 for the subsequent offences.

249. No person shall bring and store within the City any timber without a license specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same to be granted by the President.

Any person infringing this Bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

250. Any cart or carts entering the Municipal limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description or character, for sale or otherwise, are not allowed to stand without causing obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thoroughfares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which, the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private bandy-stands.

(*a*) The owners or other persons in charge of such cart or carts as shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this Bye-law, shall on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first and rupee one for every subsequent offence.

251. All carts loaded with fuel, cholum stalks, or straw, shall not be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in places set a part by the Municipality for the purpose. Breach of this Bye-law will subject the cart-driver to a penalty, before a Magistrate, not exceeding four annas for each offence.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*Section 48-w*).

252. *Carts and conveyances to keep to their left side of the road.*—All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side. Any one infringing this Bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

253. *Destroying trees, etc., in public gardens.*—Whoever destroys trees, plucks fruits or flowers in public gardens, or cuts or roots up grass, in any way destroying the sides and embankments of roads or makes a public thoroughfare of the parade grounds or of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers, will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further penalty of Rs. 5 for every succeeding offence after such conviction.

254. Horses are not to be trained or broken in on the "Ride" skirting the Fort which has been reserved for equestrians. No furious riding is allowed thereon.

Any one infringing this Bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further penalty of Rs. 5 for every succeeding offence after such conviction.

255. The maximum height of walls including coping and ledges, erected by owners of houses and lands within Municipal limits, for the enclosure of compounds shall be five feet from the ground. Any infringement of this Bye-law in the case of walls erected subsequently to its issue after 8 days' notice in writing shall have been given by the President, Municipal Council will subject the offender on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

256. *Coping, etc., and repairing walls.*—Occupiers or owners of houses neglecting to repair fallen walls or gate pillars or to cope the walls of their compounds or yards after a notice has been served, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

257. *Vending fruits and vegetables in the streets or opening meat shops.*—Any person who vends fruits or vegetables in the streets and hawks meat of any kind in the Mysore City shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

258. Whoever chops firewood on the public streets or roads shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

259. All livery stable keepers and other persons who keep carriages for hire, are required to have their initials and the numbers of their conveyances painted under the foot boards and also on the lamps.

260. *Fish license.*—No person shall fish with nets, rod or otherwise in any tank or reservoir, etc., within Municipal limits without a special license bearing the signature of the President. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to penalty on conviction not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

261. *All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps.—On both sides.—*

(i) Whoever drives or rides any vehicle of any description at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sun-set and one hour before sun-rise without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(ii) Whoever drives a cart or vehicle of any description drawn by bullocks on any road within Municipal limits between the hours of 7 P.M. and 4 A.M., without having a lighted lantern affixed to each side of such vehicle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5, provided that heavy goods carts proceeding at a foot-pace may be provided with one lighted lantern to be hung from the centre of the cart.

(iii) Whoever drives any goods cart drawn by bullocks within Municipal limits shall proceed at a foot-pace and the bullocks shall be bridled with rope of sufficient strength to admit of the driver having perfect control over them; any breach of these directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iv) Whoever rides or drives or proceeds on the public road in charge of any bullock which may be wearing any noisy trappings, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 and the trappings may also be confiscated.

262. Whoever drives carts into tanks for the purpose of filling water casks instead of filling them at the border of the tank shall on conviction be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

263. All owners and drivers of jatka carts drawn by either a pony or bullock plying for hire shall register their names, take out license and affix a number to their jatka in the same manner as is required of livery stable-keepers in respect of coaches let by them on hire and in addition to the initials and number being painted under the foot boards of hack carriages, jatkas, etc., such number also shall be painted on the lamps.

264. Whoever lets off fire works or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

265. Any person who affixes any posting bill, placard, or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any Government or Municipal building, wall, board, fence or pale without the consent of the officer in charge thereof, or who without such consent as aforesaid writes upon, soils, defaces, or marks any such building wall, board, fence, or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

266. The Vice-President shall exercise the functions and powers of the President under these Bye-laws, unless the President in writing reserves any of the powers mentioned therein to himself.

G. HANUMANTA RAO,
For *President*.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS FOR THE CITY OF MYSORE, HELD IN THE RANGACHARLU MEMORIAL HALL AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 25TH JANUARY 1908.

PRESENT.

1. G. Hanumantha Rao, Esq. (Vice-President).
2. J. Weir, Esq. (Principal, Maharaja's College).
3. E. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Esq. (Civil Surgeon).
4. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Esq.
5. M. C. Rangaiengar, Esq.
6. M. Narasimhaswami, Esq.
7. M. Anantarajaiya, Esq.
8. A. Subbanna, Esq.
9. Krishnappaji Urs, Esq.
10. Rahimatulla Ahamed Sait, Esq.
11. Tiruvengada Mudaliar, Esq.
12. Madappa, Esq.
13. N. Srikantaiya, Esq.